NEW YORK HERALD.

THE PARTY OF

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFIGEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

FERMS each in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the of six cents or \$6 12 to ents per copy, or \$2.75 per anciem.

THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per sopy, or \$2 per annum.

**POLUNFARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important

**BEUNFARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important

**PARTICULABLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LIGHTERS AND PAGE

AMINOSARY ESQUESTED TO SKAL ALL LETTERS AND PAUS-AUDS SERVE of communications.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejec, drommunications.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return to the contract of the c

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE ENCHANTERSE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, S44 Broadway. -FAST MEN OF NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - IDIOT OF THE

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HERRIT OF OTTAWA-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. -BA Show-Con Nurr-Living Whale, &c., as all hours, Adelaide of Dresden-John Jones, afternoon and eve

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -- Songs GAIRTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery .- Songs, DANCES, PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway -

New York, Saturday, June 7, 1862.

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Monday. June 2. - - - 121.776 Tuesday, June 3, - - - 122,400 Wednesday, June 4, - - - 120,960 Thursday, June 5, - - - 120,720 Friday, June 6, - - - 121,320 Daily Average, - - 121,435

THE SITUATION.

The latest news from General McClellan's head quarters, up to this morning, is to the effect that deserters from the rebel army report that General Joe Johnston was mortally wounded in the groin during the late battle, and that General Smith is now in command of the rebel army in front of Richmond. General Magruder is reported to be about to resign his command, being disgusted with "the military administration" of the rebel gov. erament. The people of Richmond were in a fearful state of excitement during the action of Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The house tops, and the eminences around the city were crowded with spectators, and when the rebel troops were seen to run towards Richmond the utmost consternation prevailed. Crowds of people were abandoning the city and crossing the James river, in the expectation that the rebel capital will soon be occupied by the Union army. All reports confirm the fact that the condition of affairs in Richmond is terrible There are no troops in the city except those doing guard duty. The whole rebel force is outside occupying the defences. It is also stated that there are no rebel troops now between General Mc-

We publish to-day another instalment from our correspondents of the story of the battle of Fair Oaks, which will be found exceedingly interesting. The New York troops have behaved splendidly. of the brigades of General Thomas Francis Meagher and General D. E. Sickles were "the most stubborn, sanguinary and signal of modern times.' They repeatedly advanced with cold steel on the enemy, who every time met them vigorously, but they finally cleared the field. Our additional list of killed and wounded to-day is very full, and will possess murnful interest for the public.

Dowell's position on the Rappahannock and the

army of General McClellan.

The course of Fort Wright, on the Mississippi river, was announced to the War Department yesterday, in the following despatch from Cairo:-The De Soto has arrived direct from Fort Pillow Our forces occupy the fort. The enemy burned everything. A number of guns were found. The large mortars had been destroyed. The gunboats have passed Fort Randolph.

The news from General Fremont's division yesterday reports the army at Mount Jackson, with the Shenandoah river swollen so fearfully as to render pursuit of the rebels for the time impossible. The pontoon bridge, constructed to supply the place of the one burned by the rebels, was swept away, but the materials were all recovered. A portion of the troops has crossed on the pontoons in the morning.

Another disappointment has occurred—as nnaccountable as it was unfair-in procuring the release of Colonel Corcoran and the other officers held as hostages by the rebels for the privateersmen in the possession of our government. The steamer Massachusetts was sent up the James River on Sunday to City Point with the privateersmen on board, on the promise of General Huger that the Union officers would be exchanged for them; but when the boat arrived there the officers were not forthcoming, although a train of cars. bearing a flag of truce, came down from Petersburg to receive the privateersmen. Colonel Whipple very properly refused to give them up until Colonel Corcoran and his comrades were delivered to him. A communication was then sent to the rebel government asking an explanation. Answer came back to the effect that General Muger exceeded his anthority, and that furthe, conference would be necessary before the exchange could be completed. It was immediately replied by the flag of truce boat that they would remain at City Point a reasonable time, in order for the proposed further conference. This was sent to the War Department at Richmond, and an immediate answer promised the Massachusetts. She waited till the next day without receiving any further communication, when, after sending a boat nshore and learning that nothing was expected from Richmond, she started on her return down

CONGRESS In the Senate yesterday, resolutions of citizens

mint in this city were presented. The Indian Appropriation bill was referred to a conference committee on the House amendments. Official reports of the operations of the naval forces on the Mississippi, the capture of New Orleans, &c., were received from the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the Senate relative to the accounts of the Marshals of the District of Columbia. A resolution calling for information relative to the mustering of negroes into the military service in South Carolina was laid over. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution in effect calling for the removal of Edward Stanly from the post of Military Governor of North Carolina. Objection was made, and the resolution lies over. Mr. Sumner also offered a resolution declaring the office of Military Governor contrary to the constitution and laws, destructive to the civil authority, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. This was likewise objected to, and lies over. Mr. Sumner moved to take up the resolution for the expulsion of Senator Stark, of Oregon, charged with disloyalty; but the Senate refused, and recommenced the consideration of the Tax bill. The vote of Thursday levying a tax of two dollars per head on slaves was, after considerable debate, reconsidered—twenty-two against eighteen. A proposition to tax slaves under ten and over sixty-five years of age was defeated seventeen against twenty-three. The Tax bill was then passed, by a vote of thirty-seven against one, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, casting the negative

The session of the House of Representatives was devoted to the consideration of private bills and general debate, in which matters of general in-

terest transpired. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The prize schooner Lucy C. Holmes, which was captured off Charleston, S. C., on the 27th ult., arrived here on Wednesday night. She is one of the prizes taken by the United States steamer Santiago de Cuba, and is loaded with one hundred and eighty bales of cotton. Lieutenant Coggeshall was put on board with a prize crew of six men. and ordered to take her to Boston. The severe storm on Wednesday forced him to put into this port, when he immediately reported his arrival to Commodore Paulding, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who has ordered the prize to be disposed of at this

The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club came off yesterday according to the published programme, and was a highly interesting affair. The contest was a spirited one and was admirably conducted by the committee-Charles H. Haswell, Fletcher Westray and John T. Rollins, Esqrs. The steamboats chartered by these gentlemen, on behalf of the club, conveyed the invited guests and others in the wake of the nimble fleet, and the race, from the starting point to the Southwest Spit, was marked by a great deal of skill and ac-

tive competition. We give a report elsewhere. The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 28th, via Queenstown 29th ult., for New York. arrived off Cape Race at seven o'clock last evening. Her advices are a few days later than those brought by the Persia.

A telegraphic summary of the news is given in another column. It is stated that the British government will re-

fuse to restore the ship Emile St. Pierre, which vessel was recaptured from her prize crew and taken to England.

In the London money market consols on the 29th closed at 931/2 a 933/2. The Liverpool cotton market was firmer, at a slight improvement in prices; breadstuffs firm, but provisions flat.

The United States storeship Supply, Colvoco

resses, commanding, from New Orleans, May 13, and Key West 25th, arrived at this port last night. The stock market was not so strong vesterday, and prices of several descriptions of railway shares were a fraction lower. The reaction was apparently caused by the realization of profits by speculators. Money was easy at 3 a 5; exchange active at 114% a 115. Gold 104. The cotton market was quite firm yesterday, with a good demand from spinners. The sales footed up about 1,000 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 31 1/4c. a 31 1/4c 1,000 baies, closing stiff on the basis of 31½c. for middling uplands. The steck on hand has become limited, and confined to comparatively few hands. Flour exhibited more buoyancy and firmness for common grades, while medium qualities were dull. Good active. Good to prime wheat, in good shipping order, was rather better, while inferier and common qualities were irregular. Corn was firmer, and tolerably active. Sales of old Western mixed were made at available, in store and delivered. Pork was in fair den at the late reduction in prices. Sales of mess were made at \$11 50, and of prime at \$9 a \$9 25. Sugars were good request, with sales of 1,300 hhds and 1,100 boxes. Coffee was steady, but quiet. Freights closed with more firmness, while engagements were to a fair extent at prices given in another column. We refer to another column for the Mesars. Stuart's prices for their refined

he Mississippi River Reopened-Now for Richmond.

With the intelligence from the West that the rebels have evacuated Fort Wright, or Fort Pillow, and that the descending gunboat fleet of Commodore Davis (the successor of Commodore Foote) has run the gauntlet of the batteries of Fort Randolph, en route for Memphis, we think that with perfect safety we may congratulate our readers this morning on the reopening of the Mississippi river through all the late formidable rebel obstructions, from Columbus, near the mouth of the Ohio, to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of over a thousand

This stupendous undertaking was practically commenced in February last, with our victories of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, which drove the rebels out of Kentucky, opened the gates of Nashville to our army, and turned the rebel works at Columbus, a fortified position which, from its natural and artificial strength, was known as "the Gibraltar of the West." But this Gibraltar, with its tiers of batteries and enfilading redoubts, numbering over a hundred pieces of heavy artillery, being turned, was abandoned by the rebels on the 1st of March. This was the first break in the rebel obstructions of the Mississippi. We need not here recapitulate the subsequent achievements of our land and naval forces going down the stream from Cairo; nor the difficulties met and overcome by the squadron of Commodore Farragut going up the stream to New Orleans: nor the consequences of the dispersion of Beauregard's great army from Corinth. The net results, in a purely military estimate, along the immediate banks of the Mississippi river, from Columbus to the Balize, will probably comprehend a loss to the rebels of more than a thousand pieces of artillery, vast amounts of munitions and materials of war, and an imnense fleet, all told, of floating batteries, gun-

boats, iron-clad rams, tugs and river steamers If by this time, the 7th of June, the ascending gunboats of Commodore Farragut's squadron and the descending gunboats of Commodore Davis are not lying together in front of the city of Memphis, we have no doubt that they will he there within a day or two, celebrating not only the reopening of the mighty river throughout its whole extent, but the substantial ac-

down this rebellion in the Mississippi valley. Added to their repeated defeats in Missouri. Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and to their loss of New Orleans the rebel armies of the Southwest, concentrated into the army of Beauregard, appear to have become so disheartened and demoralized and broken up, with his evacuation of Corinth. as to justify the conclusion that he will never be able to rally together again for battle fifty thousand of his late imposing force of one hundred and twenty thousand men.

The rebellion thus being virtually put down in the West with our occupation of the entire line of the Mississippi river, and the flight demoralization and dispersion of Beauregard's army, a decisive overthrow of the rebel army of the East will end the war. So now for Richmond Had not the wise and well con sidered plans of General Scott, General McClellan and General Halleck been interrupted by our intriguing, clamorous and disorganizing abolition disunionists, this rebellion would have been to-day among the things of the past. But as our abolition disturbers and Marplots precipitated the disastrous battle of Bull run. they also contrived to break up the plans of General McClellan with the rebel evacuation of Manassas. Thus his army was divided into three armies, and, while that of McClellan was to advance upon Richmond via Yorktown, the rebel forces in that quarter between the army of McDowell and that of Banks were to be intercepted and enclosed as in a bag. We need not say that this grand scheme has failed-that General Banks has only escaped being bagged himself by the most remarkable retreat for rapidity, intrepidity and endurance of all this war, and that General McDowell apparently, has been hardly as useful in these oo widely extended combinations as the fifth wheel of a piece of flying artillery. According to the programme enforced upon the War Department by the boisterous abolition brigade, General McDowell was assigned the nosition from which, in the nick of time, he could step in and carry off all the honors. A practical test, however, has shown that our abolition strategists relied too much upon the accommo-

dating disposition of the enemy. Banks has been repulsed, McDowell has been baffled, Fremont, coming in by the wrong road, has failed to catch the retreating Jackon, who knew the right one, and all these outside operations, instead of assisting, have embarrassed the movements of McClellan; for while diverting us with their dashing depredations into the valley of the Shenandoah, the rebels have been concentrating their strength in front of Richmond. There they are in superior force to that of General McClellan: but here, by immediate and heavy reinforcements to McClellan on the right flank and on the left, and in the rear of Richmond, we may still not only capture the city, but the rebel army defending it, and most of the chiefs of the rebel government, including Jeff. Davis himself, who t seems, has resolved to "die in the last ditch."

So well satisfied are we that this can be done that the rebel army and the heads of the rebel vovernment can be taken with Richmond, and that we have the reinforcements needed for the work sufficiently near to enable General M'Clellan to achieve this complete and crowning victory within the next ten days, that we feel no hesitation in urging this plan of action on the immediate attention of the President and his Secretary of War. For the space of a hundred miles north, south and east of Richmond, let all our available forces be drawn close around the enemy there, so as to make his capture certain and inevitable, and then our occupation of the rebel capital will infallibly end the war.

JAMES HENRY LANE AND HENRY JAMES RAY-MOND .- Jim Lane cheek by jowl with Raymond. Par nobile fratrum. "Tell me with whom you keep company, and I will tell you what you are," is a trite though true remark. Birds of a feather flock together. The manslayer and the Kansas border ruffian addresse Jacobin club at the Cooper Institute, and among "the distinguished persons" reported in the New York Times to have gathered around him are Dr. Vincent Colyer, banished from North Carolina by its Military Governor for seditious practices; H. H. Helper, brother of the author of the "Impending Crisis," served with the same sauce for the same cause, and Hon. Henry J. Raymond. The lion of the evening was, of course, Jim Lane, who, a few years ago, in Kansas, shot a neighbor dead in the open day for venturing to a well near his house with a vessel to get a drink of water. This Lane held forth in his usual low, vulgar slang, so repulsive to an audience even of ordinary refinement. Raymond seems to be shamed of his performance. He says he is not an "impressive speaker;" that "there is nothing marked or striking either in his thoughts or language: and his manner is vehement and poisterous, rather than effective or eloquent He makes no attempt at argument, rarely appeals to the feelings, and deals scarcely at all in either wit or humor." In short, he is only remarkable for "a good deal of ungraceful gesticulation." He ought to take lessons in rhe oric and elocution from the ex-Speaker of the New York State Assembly; for, though Raymond has failed as a lobby manager and in many other undertakings, he is a proficient in the art of fluency and flippancy. Let him take ancouth brother Lane in hand.

No Move YET TO PUNISH THE GUILTY PAR TIES CONNECTED WITH THE INDIANA BOND AP-PAIR .- As far as we have been able to learn there has been no complaint made before any magistrate in reference to the monstrons swin dle in the issue of Indiana State bonds. There are in this city in the neighborhood of a dozen police and civil magistrates who stand ready to discharge their duties in this matter, but cannot act until a complaint is filed with them; but as yet the Indiana State officials have made no complaint, nor have they taken any steps to mete out to the guilty parties the punishment that their action justly merits. Those officials connived at the fraud, and neglected to take the necessary steps to arrest it when the fraud was going on, although cognizant of the fast, and are now apparently desirous that all conected with it shall escape punishment.

The management of the finances of the State of Indiana by its officials has brought disgrace upon the State and blasted its credit. It is now the duty of the State officials, from the Governor down to the lowest official, to take a decisive step in the matter, and convince the public of their honesty by seeing that the guilty parties are punished to the full extent of the law. Their delay and silence only increase the extent of this enormous crime, and add to the of New York in favor of the cetablishment of a | complishment of the great work of putting | disgrace of the State and country.

The Jacobin Clubs Organizing Against

On Thursday last a meeting of a Jacobin

club, under the name of "The Emancipation

League," was held at the Cooper Institute in this city, attended by Dr. Vincent Colyer, H. H. Helper, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Hon. Henry J. Raymond and others of the same abolition stripe. The club was addressed by Parson Tyng and by Homicidal Border Ruffian Jim Lane, whose equal for violence and bloodthirstiness could scarcely be found among the demoniac characters who figured in the French Revolution. The theme of the speakers, the burden of their song, was denunciation of Governor Stanly, of North Carolina; and the design of the movement is, by fair means or by foul, to subvert the conservative policy of the President, and with it the constitution under which the country has prospered and grown into a greatness without a parallel in the history of the world. Among other things contended for by Lane was the claim that the black race is superior o white. He says black babies are superior to white, and the only reason why they are not superior when they grow up is the lash of the slaveowner. Upon this opinion about negro superiority he founds the necessity of emanciation, and holds that no slave State can be eccived back into the Union. Dr. Tyng asks for what, if not for emancipation, have fifty thousand Northern freemen fallen in the present war, and he announces that the principal object of the Emancipation League is to preventany State now in rebellion being recognized as a member of the Union, except on the ondition of emancipation. This is known to be the plan of Mr. Secretary Chase, and by various intrigues he is laboring to carry it out, in opposition to the policy of the President He has been mixed up with the mission of Pearce to South Carolina, and with the raid of Colver into North Carolina; and we have no doubt that he is at the bottom of the Emancipation League and the Jacobin meeting at the Cooper Institute. Mr. Chase has not acted in good faith. When the war began he came to New York city and applied to the conservative merchants for money to carry on the war. He obtained it on the faith of the President's proclamation and his own endorsement of its views. It was to be a war for the restoration of the Union as it was before the war began But no sooner does he accomplish his object than he turns round and goes to work to make the war a war of abolition. If he had declared this purpose at first, how much money would he have received? Not a dollar. Very different has been the course of Mr. Seward, of whom, though we have said some hard things, we must confess that since he entered the Cabinet he has displayed the highest statesmanship. His opinions, and, indeed, the opinions of the whole Cabinet, excepting Mr. Chase only, are entirely at variance with those of the latter gentle-

man, which are supported by the New York

Tribune, the Times, Post and other Jacobin

It does not appear that Raymond spoke at this treasonable meeting, whose declared object is to prevent the restoration of the Union and to supersede the constitution; but yesterday morning, in a leading article in his journal, he endorsed its principles and threatened the President. He charges Mr. Stanly with enforcing laws which shock the public sense of justice and disgrace the civilization of the age;" and he intimates to Mr. Lincoln that if he does not repudiate the action of the Military Governor of North Carolina he will "speedily find himself responsible for slavery, and compelled to answer at the world's bar for permitting its existence." The President has solemnly sworn that he "will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United President of a part, but of all the United States—as much the President of South Carolina and North Carolina as he is of New York and Massachusetts-and he is bound by his oath to carry out the constitution in the Southern States as well as in the Northern. The constitution knows no North, no South, no East, no West. It recognizes no distinction between slave and free States. When the constitution was formed there was only one State in which slavery did not exist. It has been abolished in a majority of the original thirteen States by the action of the State Legislatures, the only way in which it could be abolished. The constitution expressly recognizes the right of property in the services of slaves under the State laws, and that right the President has sworn to protect and defend. The Emancipation League, Jim Lane, Dr. Tyng and Henry J. Raymend, propose that he turn traitor and perjurer together, casting his oath to the winds, usurping the sovereignty of the people and changing the form of the government. Because certain Southern men have proved traitors, therefore Mr. Lincoln ought to excel them in treason, and delibe rately destroy whatever interest the people have left in the Union of coequal States founded by George Washington and the patriots of 1776. And if Mr. Lincoln will not commit this crime he is menaced with being compelled to answer at the tribunals of the Jacobins, who, immediately after his inauguration, gave him to understand, through the editorial columns of the Times, that he would be "superseded" if he did not commence hostilities. At that time the obligation of his oath to maintain the constitution was urged by the same men who are now calling upon him to violate his oath and the constitution.

The President, in his proclamation in April of last year, and in his message to Congress three months ago, has declared his obligations and his intention to respect the slave institution within the limits of every Southern State. Could his deputy in North Carolina do less?

As to the noise about the education of the negro, it is all sham and bumbug. A wise statesman once said that all sound education began with the stomach. The people of North Carolina know the negro better than we do, and will teach him to work for a living. What right have we to interfere with them? If we attempt anything of this kind the war would become chronic, and would not be ended in this generation. That the rebels will be defeated in battle after battle there can be no doubt; and the decisive battle, proving the superiority of the federal arms, will soon be fought and won. But if the fanatical ideas of the radicals were to prevail, our troubles would only then begin, and, though the rebels were whipped, the restoration of the Union, for which the war was inaugurated, would be as distant as ever.

Important Political Movements in the

The arrival of Thurlow Weed from his visit in Europe has set the politicians of the political cliques, factions and parties of this State in motion, and there are already indications that we are on the eve of important political combinations affecting each and every party in the State. The old political partiesthe democratic, republican and whig-are all in a chaotic state, and one mass of confusion. The different elements that compose them are floating and drifting about in a general mixed and disordered tumult. Old party lines and divisions have all been destroyed and wiped out of existence by the surging waves of the mighty revolution that was inaugurated with the rebellion. The old party ties and issues have long since been buried by these revolutionary waves, and are no longer binding upon, nor control, the action of the masses. Out of this chaos new affinities are being made and new lines drawn upon the great questions of the hour-the living issue of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. The abolitionists and radicals, taking advan. tage of this universal confusion and unsettled condition of political matters, have organized an Emancipation League in this city, and comevening. Their arrangements are made

menced a series of lectures on last Thursday and being made, to extend their organization throughout the North, with the intention of organizing a party into which shall be drawn the abolitionists, radicals and extremists, hoping to be able to control the elections and fill the State and Congressional offices with fanatics, and thus carry out their schemes to overthrow the constitution and destroy the Union. While these conspirators have been actively at work a great conservative movement has been going through the incipient stages of formation, which the arrival of Mr. Weed has in a measure opened up to the public. We understand that a programme for a conservative union has been arranged, to be composed of the true Union men of all the old parties-democrats, republicans and whigs-upon the basis of endorsement and support of the conservative policy of the President-the restoration of the Union as it was, the constitution unchanged and unimpaired-leaving to the several States, as they return to the Union fold, the control of their local rights and interests, the same as in former days. We understand that this programme for the organization of a great conservative party has been prepared and agreed upon by the conser-

vative leaders, and is ready to be submitted to Mr. Weed, and will, no doubt, meet with his and Secretary Seward's approval. It is contemplated under this arrangement to nominate, by one or more conventions, Horatio Seymour for Governor and William M. Evarts for Lieutenant Governor, no doubt with the intention of obtaining the endorsement of the people for the latter, and then sending him to the United States Senate. Should this general conservative organization be fixed upon, the local organizations will be adjusted to it, and none but high minded, conservative and true Union men be nominated for Congress. And, thus fortified, no person can for a moment doubt but that the Empire State, with its great commercial interests, its future prosperity, power and influence at stake, will give the ticket an overwhelming endorsement, and roll up a majority that will effectually end in this quarter all future efforts of the abolition conspirators, as well as Secretary Chase's and Collector Barney's black party, which now seek the total destruction of the Union and

constitution No doubt the intended reception of Thurlow Weed, who is considered a great man by some of the politicians, had something to do with this movement. His endorsement of the programme, however, may be considered morally certain. With this conservative Union party fully organized, and its Union platform laid before the public, the conservative and Union loving people of this State will rally to its standard, and but few weeks will suffice to convince the most scrupulous person that its success is certain and its overwhelming triumph sure. The Congressional and legislative nominations will then be arranged on the same basis, and the record given for the Union and constitution at the next November election will be such as to cheer the heart of every Union man and of every lover of the consti tution that Washington and his compeers gave us throughout the length and breadth of the

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES .- "Everybody knows that the future of Havana depends upon the success of the French expedition in

These are the sphynx-like words of Napoleon III., sent forth to the world in the columns of the Patrie, and which have created almost as much sensation in Paris as the few ominous words uttered to the Austrian Ambassador at the famous New Year reception previous to the war with Austria.

We think these words may be interpreted as follows, and that this highly condensed sentence may be amplified thus:-

"Spain has done wrong in separating herself from France in this Mexican enterprise; or, at least, the Spanish General Prim has done wrong, and it is to be hoped that Spain will not recognize or authorize his secession from the French alliance. But why has Spain done wrong? She has clearly acted against her own interest, and even put in jeopardy the integrity of her dominions. Does not Spain know that Cuba, standing alone in the midst' of the Antilles, with no power close at hand to give support, must inevitably, in the course of a very few years, fall into the hands and power of the United States? Does not Spain foresee that If a footing should be gained in Mexico by European Powers there will then be a strong support for Cuba close at hand? Hence it is manifest that the future of Havana depends upon the result of present European action in Mexico."

Such we are inclined to believe is the ra tional interpretation to be given to the expression contained in the Patric, and which is believed to emanate directly from the Emperor. Some of the Paris journals intimate, how-

ever, that the words convey a threat against the United States. The idea is not so very absurd. But, if such really be the case, Presi dent Lincoln, in reply, might say to the Emperor Napoleon :-

"We have a word or two to say to your Majesty on that subject. Within ten days from now our war against the rebels will be terminated by the capture of Richmond. We shall then have seven hundred thousand veteran troops and a fleet of four hundred men-of-war,

with guns innumerable, ready for action at any point. If a sister republic should call upon us to assist her in the hour of need we shall feel bound to do so, and then who knows but that Mexico may become your Imperial Majesty's Moscow? Furthermore, we have conservative heroes and princes among us, fighting valiantly in our armies, who will be ready at any time when the occasion offers to take the lead of the conservative and all the other parties in France which stand ready to rise at any moment to put in force the old and regular constitution of France-revolution."

THE LONDON TIMES' OWN CORRESPONDENT .-We have been highly amused with the attempt made at a "correspondence," by Mr. Charles or Dr. Mackay, we know not which, exhibited in the columns of the London Times received Thursday by the steamer from Europe. This gentleman is, as it seems, the successor of Bull Run Russell in the department of American correspondence with the Times; but, unlike Russell, he stays at New York, picks up a few fragmentary pieces of intelligence from the Tribune and Times of this city, and makes his comments, most commonplace and trivial, on the items obtained from such doubtful sources. The position of a second hand observer, with no other information than that derived from the daily papers published in New York, is not, we confess, a very favorable one for a correspondent who professes to give an account of great events occurring at places far remote from his point of view; but even such a position would, by a man of talent, be made more available than Mr. Mackay has succeeded in making it. Any commonplace man seated in a counting house in London, with the New York papers before him, might have written better and more original correspondence than our poor poet, Mackay, has been able to do. The thing is a perfect failure. It lacks Russell's invention, it is without any of his descriptive powers, it is even void of his secession proclivities, and his pungent, biting misrepresentations. But, though it has none of the vices of his predecessor, in all their richness and elegance, it has a poor, mean, miserable imitation of all the faults and follies of the fugitive hero of Bull run. Seated in his parlor in New York, the successor of Russell authoritatively pronounces all the intelligence received in New York of the progress of our arms and the results of the war to be absolute lies." He says that we in the North are drunk, have lost our reason, &c., &c., in believing the announcement of the triumphs which have attended our armies and fleets. This is decidedly cool, but, if it proves anything, would rather lead to the supposition that the gentleman himself must have been not sober when he wrote such nonsense. He professes solemnly that he cannot distinguish, among the great "liars," which of them is greatest, our generals, our government, our telegraphs or our negroes. This is decidedly cool; but that the London Times should publish such decisions, made in New York, dated from New York, and coming from the poet Mackay, in cooler and greener.

Mr. Charles, or James, or John McKay, or Mackay (we know not which), goes on valiantly to deny all our victories. The battle of Williamsburg was only a victory because General McClellan chose to say it was; but he adds "it was not such a victory as it might have been considered if -... "if what? Why, "if his opponent had not continued his retreat." Admirable logic. So a victory is none at all if the enemy retreats. "Our own correspondent" then goes on to imitate Russell in his prophecies, and predicts that General McClellan will enter Richmond as he entered Manassas and Yorktown-"to find it evacuated and diamontled "

Really, we have wasted too much time and space in criticising this genius of a correspendent. His effusions are too little, too vulto take no farther notice of him. After all, Russell, with all his faults, was superior in painting, in false coloring, in false prophesyng, in detraction and spite against the North superior in everything, including decent writing, to his poor and pitiful successor.

WHO IS DR. VINCENT COLVER !- In the New York Times, Colyer, the missionary of mischief, who was sent back by Governor Stanly with a flea in his ear, is described as among "the distinguished persons present" at the meeting of the Emancipation League, alias Jacobin Club, addressed by Jim Lane at the Cooper Institute. From what does Colver derive his distinction? It appears that he was formerly a crayon portrait painter, and during the Kansas trou at a single stride, he became an artist in oil. He undertook to paint "Bleeding Kansas," personified under the figure of a young man, whom he delineated as scratched all over with briers, and of an appearance so grotesque and comical that the artists burst into convulsive fits of merriment, calling the picture Laughing Kansas. It was like a tragedy which makes the audience laugh. Having failed in the fine arts, he applied himself, under the auspices of Secretary Chase, to the work of propagandism among the slaves of North Carolina, till he was out short in his labors by Governor Stanly. His friend Raymond, however, assures the readers of the Times that he will "return victorious to the scene of his labors in North Carolina in a week." We shall see

BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFTON .- At Wallack's theatre this evening the highly successful adaptation entitled "Fast Men of the Olden Time" will be performed by a powerful cast, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. John Serton. The entertainment will conclude with the cele-brated "Christmas Country Cushion Comic Cotillon," in which Mr. Lester Wallack will sustain no less than four different characters, and introduce the pepular song of "Simon the Cellarer." The other comic characters will be sustained by Mossrs. Blake, Fisher, Mark Smith, George and, John Selton, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Sloan, Miss Ga on and others. The combination is a rare one, and this will be the only occasion on which these artists will have all appeared together in the same play.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON Ulmann opens the Academy of Music for the summer season on Wednesday evening next, with a grand-combination of opera, pianoforte music and prestidigitation.

Among the artists engaged are Madame Comte Borchard, pear in the role of Lucrezia Borgia: Miss Kellogg, D'Angri, Brignoli, Sasisi and Amodio. Gottschalk, the great pianist, and Hermann, the world-renowned prostidigita-tor, will appear every evening and contribute to the amusement. The season will consist of six night only.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The directors have given the free use of the Academy this evening for the benefit of the management, on which occasion the grand combination will appear for last time in the "Serious Family" and the last act of "Richard the Third."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PERSONAL PURIL SALE .- THE sale of public property at Perriville, which was a come off on the 11th inst- has been pretposed but, further